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THE POPE
ON CHINAInspired Pastoral Letter
On Massacres.

REASONS FOR IT

Officials Have Reasons To Believe
Landgrabbing Is Mixed With
Christianity.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—A despatch from the Journal and Advertiser from London says: Cardinal Vaughan has issued a pastoral letter on the subject of Chinese massacres, declaring that the political encroachments of European powers, especially Germany and Russia, are largely responsible for recent uprisings.

The Cardinal's letter is supposed to be inspired by the Vatican. He says: While the social upheaval of China is primarily a revolt against Christianity, its most recent phase was inspired into activity by the encroachments of foreign powers, notably Germany and Russia, on Chinese territory, and the reactionary policy of the Emperor, Dowager, and by the encouragement given the native secret societies to combat the reforms promulgated by the Emperor.

The murder of two German missionaries in Shan Tung made a prelude for the seizure by Germany, as well as the soil was prepared, antecedently, for the causes enumerated for the more extensive movements that followed.

The danger to which Christians in China are likely to be exposed in consequence of foreign aggression, is thoroughly realized by those interested in missions, and was pointed out in one of our church magazines as far back as May, 1898.

The action of Germany in seeking territorial compensation was especially offered to as being likely to lead to a conflict in the heathen mind of China with western religion with political hatred of foreigners.

WILLIAM TO SOLDIERS.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—Emperor William, in his speech yesterday on the occasion of the reception given here to a portion of the German contingent, which recently arrived from China, said to the soldiers: "With anxious feelings and heavy heart I witnessed your departure from the Fatherland. The efforts which awaited you could be foreseen. For what you have suffered I offer you my thanks in the name of the entire fatherland. You have under all circumstances upheld your oath to the flag. I am firmly convinced that each has done his duty in the hour of need. You have not yet returned; no hand has trembled. Thus the victories gained. None among you can know with how great joy the news was received of your victories, which the army and navy together were concerned."

For the great Emperor-King, by whose statue you have marched today, looks down upon you. The help of which has hitherto been with us continues on our side also in the future."

LEGION OF HONOR FOR HER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—A despatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Paris says: The cross of the Legion of Honor has been conferred upon Madame Berthorn, wife of the Austrian charge d'affaires at Peking, for her heroic conduct and assistance to the French during the siege of the legation. Only one foreign woman has been thus decorated. She is Marie Schellenck, a Belgian woman, who disguised her sex and followed Napoleon's army as a private soldier and became a corporal, a sergeant and then a lieutenant.

She served seventeen years, went through twelve campaigns and was eight times wounded. Napoleon decorated her personally in 1808. This Napoleonic affair is recalled in the decoration of Madame Berthorn, who, with her husband, is rewarded for their personal bravery in defending the French legation after Minister Pichon had gone to the British legation.

NEW PLAY FOR ADA REHAN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Ada Rehan has secured the American rights to a new play by Felix Phillips, and will be seen in it after the close of the season in "Sweet Nell of Old Drury." Miss Rehan is to act the part of a woman who sets out to find a person really guilty of a crime for which her husband is imprisoned. It has recently been performed with great success in Berlin. Klaw & Erlanger, Miss Rehan's managers, acted her in the matter.

JOHN A. PORTER DEAD.

PITTSBURGH, Conn., Dec. 15.—John A. Porter, former private secretary of President McKinley, died at his residence here today. He had been ill for many weeks with a malignant intestinal disease. An operation which

was performed nearly two months ago served to stay the progress of his malady, but could not entirely arrest it. His condition, however, was such that he was able to sit about the house and on Wednesday last he went for a drive. On Thursday he began to sink and never rallied, being unconscious much of the time until he died. Shortly before the end came he recognized members of his family who were at his bedside and bade them farewell.

CHINESE FROM CANADA.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 17.—The first Chinese trial to come before United States Commissioner Gray since the Federal authorities decided that too many Chinese were finding it comparatively easy to get into this country from Canada via Malone, will soon be heard here, the case having recently come up. The prisoner is Lon Fum, arrested last summer at Malone for violating the Chinese exclusion act. The Chinese claims to have been born in San Francisco and went back to China and was arrested when about to return to his native home in this country via Canada. An alleged father, sworn to by him, Inspector Ralph Izard of New York was present with two Chinese from Mott street who testified that they are acquainted with the alleged father of the prisoner, but they were not aware that the prisoner is his son. Their evidence went to show that the prisoner had never been out of the rice fields until arrested last summer. The hearing was adjourned for a week.

HARD WORK FOR CABLE BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Representative Corliss of Michigan, whose Pacific cable bill seems to be favored over that passed last session by the Senate, today announced that he had secured the signatures of 150 members of the House agreeing to ask for a rule making his bill the special order after the holiday recess. The Corliss bill provided for the laying of the cable by the War Department and the ownership and control of the line by the Government instead of granting a subsidy to a private company as the Senate bill contemplates. The general sentiment of the House seems to be in favor of the Corliss bill, and with such a large proportion of members pledged to consider it its chances seem to be good. Representative Kahn, who is devoting much effort to securing consideration of the bill said tonight he believed it would be favored and that the Senate would eventually accept it.

HANCOCK'S CHINESE FIRED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Representative Kahn has succeeded in obtaining an order replacing the Chinese crew of the transport Hancock with white men. He received the following telegram this morning from J. Bell, secretary of the Pacific Coast Marine Firemen's Union: "Transport Hancock has Chinese crew. I am ready to replace them with white men at any time."

Mr. Kahn immediately called the matter to the attention of Quartermaster General Ludington and after a conference with Assistant Meiklejohn, who gave him full authority, Ludington wired to Depot Quartermaster Long at San Francisco to discharge the Chinese crew, make arrangements to transport the Chinese back to China and engage a white crew in both the Quartermaster's and Commissary's departments. This affects about seventy-five men.

BEET SUGAR HOLDINGS.

PENNGROVE, Dec. 16.—Manager K. G. Raaf of the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company, at Reclamation, in the southern part of this township, has under way a deal for the purchase of 1,200 acres of land on the Senator Jones ranch, in the lower Sonoma valley, immediately adjacent to the company's present large ranch, and should the deal be made the sugar-beet acreage in Sonoma county will be almost doubled. On their Reclamation ranch the company expects to raise more than 15,000 tons of beet next season, and should the Jones ranch be bought it will yield almost as large a crop.

DEPUTIES DOOM ABSINTHE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—A cable to the World from Paris says: "The Chamber of Deputies at last has voted the death of the 'green fairy,' absinthe. It was done by means of a short amendment proposed by Vaillant, Socialist Deputy, during the debate over the new law for the regulation of the sale, manufacture and taxation of beverages. Vaillant's amendment reads: 'The manufacture, importation or sale of all liquors, alcoholic or drinking mixtures declared injurious by the Academy of Medicine, or containing substances so declared in any quantity whatsoever, is hereby forbidden.'"

CRACK FOR STANFORD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—John Johnson, Northwestern University's crack full-back, who has made a name for himself wherever football is known by his wonderful dodging and long runs, by his great tackling behind the purple line and more especially by his great goal from the field, by which Northwestern tied Iowa in the great Thanksgiving day game at Rock Island, has probably played his last football game at Evanston. Johnson says that he is going to Stanford University next year.

OLDEST CONFEDERATE DEAD.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 15.—General Michael J. Bulger, a distinguished Confederate general and public man, died early this morning at the home of his son, Senator Thomas Bulger, Dadeville, Ala. General Bulger was the oldest Confederate officer or veteran living, being 100 years of age.

MANCHESTER'S WINE BILL UNPAID.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Judgment for £250 was entered in the Queen's Bench Court today against the Duke of Manchester for wine and cigars supplied by a city merchant. The claim was not contested.

PORTO RICANS ARE
PUBLIC CHARGESConditions Wrought By the
Lying Examiner of San
Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—Some of the Porto Ricans who arrived in San Francisco Friday in a destitute condition, after having been prevailed upon to refuse to go to the Hawaiian Islands to work on the sugar plantations, were taken to the Almshouse yesterday, where they will receive temporary care. A number of them had been provided with temporary quarters at a lodging house on Steuart street, while others had been given beds in the prison at the Hall of Justice. These were removed yesterday morning and have become public charges.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The Examiner says: One of the influential men in sugar plantation circles is Lorin A. Thurston, ex-Judge and ex-Attorney-General of the Hawaiian Islands. In last Friday's Examiner was published a letter written by him. It dealt with what he was pleased to term the "incorrect information" of this paper on the subject of the Porto Ricans, who were being imported for work on the sugar plantations of Hawaii. In that letter Mr. Thurston stated that the Porto Ricans were to be offered by R. A. MacFie, in behalf of the Hawaiian planters, the following inducements to leave their homes and settle in Hawaii:

Free passage to Hawaii for themselves and families, \$20 a month wages with free residence, fuel, water and medical attendance for three years or any portion thereof that they might wish.

Mr. Thurston was seen at his home in this city yesterday. He said: "I belong to the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, as all the others do; but I am not an officer and do not know any of the details of the particular transactions with these Porto Ricans. What I do know has been set forth in my communication, and the men with whom the association dealt would not do anything that was not thoroughly straightforward. Nothing could be gained by misrepresentation, and had these Porto Ricans been left alone and permitted to go aboard the Rio they would be happier than they are."

"Why, when you learned that these Porto Ricans were distrustful of the promises made them and could not rely upon Frank Alves, the man who had them in charge, was not some one sent to them who could speak their language and reassure them of the good intentions of the association?"

To this question Mr. Thurston replied:

"We had informed them of what we proposed to do before they left San Juan and had no reason for expecting that their minds would be poisoned to the extent of doubting promises made in perfect good faith. Furthermore, there was no obligation on us. We were ready in our own interests to carry these people safely to their destination and to give them all we promised, and that meant better homes and better living than they were accustomed to and better than the average laborer in California enjoys. We knew no reason why they should be dissatisfied with terms they had gladly accepted."

"Do you know that they were promised \$25 apiece when they went aboard the steamer at San Juan, proper clothing to protect them in cooler climates and good food?"

"As to the \$25 apiece I know nothing and can conceive no reason why such money should be paid to any of them. The food should have been good and I presume was. Clothes, too, no doubt were provided."

"Do you know that many of them reached this city practically naked, that the children were a single garment and that some of these people in the earnestness of their distrust tried to walk from Port Costa to Oakland, and did walk ten miles in the fearful storm?"

"That is what the Examiner says and we are not to blame. We were ready to put them aboard the steamer in the proper way."

"What are the planters going to do with the Porto Ricans who are here now?"

"I cannot answer that; I am not an official of the association. We certainly need the labor there. We cannot get the class of labor in this country, and with the departure of Chinese and the diminishing number of Japanese it is necessary to get people suited for the work to take their places. None more fit than these Porto Ricans can be secured, and they will be just as happy, probably happier than they were in Porto Rico. As for the men and women who have escaped, I do not know what will be done with them. It is not my business to speak for the association. The views expressed were within my knowledge. That is all I have to say and more than I intended to say."

DEAD HERO KNOWN HERE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The marine superintendent of the White Star line is authority for the statement that Mr. Crosby, who lost his life while trying to assist in the work of saving the White Star line steamer as reported from Queenstown, was a young man who had been chiefly in the Pacific service of the O. & O. Steamship Company, having been an officer on the Doric, plying between San Francisco and China and Japan.

"Mr. Crosby was very ambitious," said the superintendent, "and not one man in a thousand would have dared attempt what he tried to do. It was through ambition that he lost his life."

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CONSTITUTION DOES
NOT FOLLOW FLAG

(Continued from Page 1.)

position of duties in the cases before the court.

"That clause," he said, "does not apply to nor govern these cases because the term 'United States' as there used means only the territory comprised within the several States of the Union and was intended only for their benefit and protection and not for the benefit or protection of outside territory belonging to the nation; in the latter sense duties on imports from these islands were uniform throughout the United States because they are uniformly imposed at every port in the United States, so that there is no preference given to the ports in one State over those of another, nor is there any inequality between the several States created."

The Attorney General argues for a sharp delineation between the rights of the people of the States and those of our immediate territories, saying that all the authority of the United States is derived from the people of the States and not from those of the Territories; that the people of the Territories cannot share or contribute to that authority, as they are deprived of the right to elect officials, etc.

The purpose of the constitutional provision for uniformity was that of insuring equally fair treatment to all the States by Congress, and it was known to have been one of the guarantees held out to the States to accept the Constitution. It was not a personal, but a local guaranty, operating not as privilege to individuals but to States considered as organized constituents of the Union. Hence, he argued, reasons for applying it to Territories are wanting.

DRED SCOTT DECISION.

The last feature of the argument was a contention that the Constitution does not extend of its own force over acquired territory, and in this connection the Attorney General sought to refute the doctrine as laid down by Chief Justice Taney, in the Dred Scott case, that the United States could not acquire territory for any other purpose than to convert it into States of the Union. "The doctrine of the ex proprio vigore extension of the Constitution was never heard of," he said, "until it was invented and advocated by Calhoun as a means of fastening slavery upon California and New Mexico beyond the power of Congress to disturb or abolish it. It was in conflict with all previous views of statesmen of all parties and opposed to the compact in the Ordinance of 1787, as well as to the act of Congress known as the Missouri compromise."

The doctrine announced in the Dred Scott decision was, said Mr. Griggs, not original with Chief Justice Taney, but

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was originated by John C. Calhoun and General, in the language of Professor Pomeroy the Dred Scott decision had become a by-word and a hissing. In conclusion, Mr. Griggs submitted that the judgments in the lower courts in both cases violate no constitutional or other right, and therefore should be affirmed.